NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1893.

TARIFF-TINKERS ALARMED.

THEY HEAR FROM THE PEOPLE

THE WILSON BILL LIKELY TO BE RUSHED THROUGH THE HOUSE.

PRIGHTENED BY THE GROWING STORM OF OP-POSITION, THE MANAGERS MAY DRIVE THE MEASURE THROUGH UNDER PARTY WHIP AND SPUR-PROTESTS POUR-

ING IN UPON CONGRESSMEN.

Washington, Dec. 25 .- The members of the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, or some of them at least, are beginning to feel anxious about the prospects of the Tariff bill ount of the growing opposition throughout the country, and strong intimations are given that it will be the policy to force the fighting as soon as Congress reassembles and drive the measure through the House of Representa tives under the party whip and spur as quickly as possible. It is even hinted that not more than two weeks will be allowed for debate on the bill and amendments which may be offered in the Committee of the Whole, and that if necessary to carry out this programme the authority of the Committee on Rules will be invoked, both to limit general debate and to fix a date on which a final vote shall be taken. A fortnight was allowed for general debate on the Wilson bill to repeal the silver purchase provision of the Silver act of 1890-a bill the speedy passage of which was regarded as necessary by the party in power to stop the financial panic which was driving strong conservative business men and firms to the wall day by day. That bill contained only one proposition, and that a plain and simple one which anybody could under-It is now proposed that a bill which, if enacted into law, will revolutionize to a great extent the economic policy and business and industrial conditions which have prevailed for more than a generation shall be forced through

the House of Representatives in a period no

longer than was allowed for the Repeal bill, and

that in the face of strong protests from nearly

every American industry. bill was reported to the House only a week ago, and the report of the majority and the views of the minority of the committee were not accessible, even to members of that body who remained in Washington, until two days ago. It is not likely that many Representatives will have an opportunity to examine the bill or study the reports with any great degree of care before Congress reassembles, but most of them will feel constrained to do so before they are called upon to vote. They will be obliged to do so in a great many cases on account of the lively appeals and vigorous protests of employers of labor as well as of wage-earners in their respective districts. Already nearly two hundred petitions, memorials and protests relating to the entire bill or to some provision of it have been received by Senators and Representatives and laid before Congress. A large number of these papers are from wage-earners, and most of them ere received during the last week preceding the beginning of the holiday recess. Among them were no less than fifty-one memorials and protests against the entire bill, eighteen of which were signed by no less than 6,396 wage-earners in different parts of the country, being an average of 255 signers to each protest. If this average is maintained in the other petitions, respecting which "The Congressional Record" does not specify the number of signers, the total must exceed 18,000.

THOUSANDS OF WORKINGMEN HEARD. Two of these protests were summitted by

Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, a Democratic ember of the Ways and Means Committee, on December 21, three days after the reported, and the duty when Congress adjourned for the holiday recess. On that day no less than forty-five memorials, petitions, etc., relating to the Wilson bill were presented, and twenty-three, or more than one-half of them, vere protests against the entire bill. Among them were three presented by Mr. Cadmus, a Democratic Representative from New-Jersey, which represented 1,185 signers, many of whom are Democrats. One of the protests presented by Mr. Stevens was signed by "1,142 working people of Lawrence, Mass.," and the other by "109 employes of the Stiriing Mills, of Lowell, Mass." On the same day Mr. Heiner, a Republican Representative from Pennsylvania, submitted the protests of "600 workingmen of Leechburg, Penn.," against the passage of the Wilson bill. One of the memorials presented in the Senate on that day was signed by forty-three employes of the Great Falls Woollen Company, of Great Falls, N. H. In presenting it Mr. Chandler said: Democratic Representative from New-Jersey,

pany, of Great Falls, A.

Mr. Chandler said:

"The memorialists state that the passage of the bill would have a most disastrous effect; that if foreign-made goods were admitted to that if foreign-made goods were admitted to this country at such a rate of duty as the Wilson bill would fix it would have the effect Wilson bill would fix it would have the effect

that if foreign-made goods were admitted to this country at such a rate of duty as the Wilson bill would fix it would have the effect of either throwing them out of work entirely or else cutting down their wages to about the same rate that is paid in Europe; and they desire that Congress shall understand that if they are obliged to work for reduced wages they will hold responsible those members of Congress who vote for the passage of the bill."

The most careful search of "The Congressional Record" will fall to show that a single petition in favor of the passage of the Wilson bill or any similar measure has ever reached either branch of the LIHId Congress since it first assembled last August. It is true, however, that a few petitions in favor of a uniform duty of 35 cents a pound, or of 35 per cent ad valorem, on all unstemmed leaf tobacco, have been received from cigar manufacturers. These petitions number about twenty-five and average about twelve signatures each, while the protests already received against any reduction of the duty on Sumatra leaf fit for wrappers are signed by more than \$,150 farmers and tobacco growers in Now-England and Pennsylvania alone. One petition signed by one man in the city of New York favors the admission free of duty of almends and other nuts, most of which have been on the free list for years. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, has presented a resolution adopted by the Thurman Club, of Cleveland, Ohic, in favor of free sugar, free wool, free coal and free iron ore. The voting strength of this political club is not known. Probably it does not exceed 4,409, which was the total number of citizens of ten Alabama towns whose protests against free coal and free iron ore were presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Turpin, of Alabama, on December 18, and it is probably somewhat less than that of several thousand iron-ore miners in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, whose protests against free ore have been submitted to the House by Mr. Stephenson, of Minnesota. The Thurman Club, of Clevel Club, of Cleveland doubtless is a respectable body of men, but probably it is neither more respectable nor influential than the Chamber of Commerce of Chattaneoga. Tenn., whose remonstrance against the placing of iron ore, coal. coke and lumber on the free list, has been laid before the Senate by Mr. Harris, of that State.

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST FREE WOOL. It is even doubtful if the Thurman Club is umerically stronger than are the signers of the petition against free wool which was presented to the Senate by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, on December 21. His remarks on the occasion were so full, as well as so pertinent and pointed, that Senator Harris was moved to call his at-tention to the fact that "the rule of the Senate tention to the fact that "the rule of the Senate requires a brief statement of a petition or memorial." Mr. Mitchell said that the petition was signed by many citizens of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, regardless of party, who are wool-growers, merchants and business men. They said that as a result of the belief that wool is to be placed on the free list the price has fallen within the last twelve months from 15 cents to 6 cents a pound, and the value of their sheep has fallen from \$2.50 to \$1 a head.

Mr. Mitchell continued:

dr. Mitchell continued: chell continued: petitioners represent that under a free foreign wools of the character com-

peting with those grown in that section can be laid down in Boston to-day for 30 cents per scoured pound. They further represent that, allowing 70 per cent for shrinkage, their wools in the same market would be worth 9 cents per pound in the grease, and deducting scour-ing and marketing charges it would leave to in the same market would be worth 9 cents per pound in the grease, and deducting scouring and marketing charges it would leave to the grower a net value of but 5 cents per pound, which they say is at least 5 cents per pound below the cost of the most economical production. They state their belief that if wool is placed upon the free list there will be no advance in the values they have above submitted. They further represent that wool-growing is one of the most prominent industries west of the Rocky Mountains, and that the continuance of the present range of values for their main products, which may be fairly looked for under free wool, will bring ruin to the sheep industry of the North Pacific and widespread loss and disaster to the mercantile and other interests dependent upon its prosperity. They also state that there are thousands of people in the North Pacific almost directly dependent upon the wool industry. The petitioners further represent that with free wool dependent upon the wool industry. The petitioners further represent that with free wool one-half of these people will be obliged to seek a living and occupation elsewhere. Therefore they pray that wool be not placed on the free I move that the petition be referred to Committee on Finance."

PROTESTS FROM ALL INDUSTRIES. Several petitions and protests against a reduction of the duty on barley have been presented in behalf of the farmers of Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota, as well as one from citizen of Chicago. The plate-glass workers of Pennsyl of Chicago. The plate-glass workers of Pennsylvania, and Missouri have remonstrated in strong terms against a reduction of the duties on plate-glass. Workingmen in many other branches of industry--woolien and knit goods, carpets, hoslery, flax, hemp and jute manufactures, threads and yarns, producers of petroleum, lumber, silk plushes and velvets, lithographic work and plates, iron and steel sheets, dressed granite, gold, silver and other metal leaf, hats, cutlery, marble and bronze work, etc.—have begun to bestir themselves to some purpose, and from this time on Representatives and Senators will continue to receive daily reminders of their duty to the people they represent.

"The duty of the employers of labor as well as of the wage-earners is clear and plain. The

"The duty of the employers of labor as well as of the wage-earners is clear and plain. The pending bill is so utterly bad in every respect that no amount of tinkering would make it even a tolerable measure; it is beyond the power of any Congress to Improve it, and the only road to safety and prosperity is through its defeat." Thus said one Democratic Congressman, who will vote against the bill, even if he is the only Democrat in the House of Representatives who does so.

DONJAN, THE POLE, CAUGHT.

ARRESTED BY DETECTIVES IN WASHINGTON AND LOCKED UP.

THE NEWARK ANARCHIST ADMITS WRITING THREATENING LETTERS TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND OTHER PROMINENT MEN-HIS STORY OF TRAMPING.

Washington, Dec. 25.-Joseph Donjan, the man who has been sending threatening letters to Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary Lamont Senator Mills and other prominent public men in this city for several days, was arrested by Detective McDevitt to-night. McDevitt recognized Donjan from a description sent out, and after his arrest he was also identified by Detectives Weedon and Boyd, the two headquarters men, who had been on the outlook for the fellow since Vice-President Stevenson received the first of the five threatening letters which have been addressed to him. This afternoon they received information that the man they wanted had been seen hanging about several Seventhst. stores, and were on the lookout for him. When first seen by Captain McDevitt, Donjan was talking to a disreputable-looking stranger. The officer approached and entered into conver sation with the man, who admitted that his name was Joseph Donjan and that he had sent the letters not only to the Vice-President, Secretary Lamont and Senator Mills, but had also sent similar ones to President Cleveland, Senators Gordon and Sherman, and one to

each of the New-Jersey Senators. Captain McDevitt turned his important captur over to the Headquarters detectives, who locked him up in the First Precinct Police Station, where he was soon afterward seen by a reporter. Donjan was lying upon a bench smoking a strong clay pipe. When his name was called he sprang up and came eagerly to the bars. At first glance the idea of his being a crank does not suggest itself. His forehead is high, retreating far back and ending in a sparse growth of crisp black hair, His eyes are dark blue, or seemed to be in the dim light of the station. They are set wide apart, and it is only after closely watching his facial movements that one recognizes a crank expression. His upper lip is very short and he wears a short mustache and stubby black beard of ten day's growth. He is about five feet nine inches in height, of average build, and wore a dark blue, striped shirt and dark waistcoat and trousers. He talks rapidly, in German, and after a few moments' conversation one cannot fail to recognize a typical crank of considerable shrewd-

When interrogated by a reporter he talked freely until by a slip he let drop the fact that the letters had been written at the instigation of other persons. He was quick to recognize the mistake made, and repeated questions failed to get him again to refer to that portion of the story, except to say that the persons he had in mind and powerful and influential and would see to it that no harm came to him, no matter how strong a case the Government might make out against him. This slip and his subsequent actions seemed to indicate that he belonged to some secret society, which had a number of members in this city. When asked whether this organization was anarchistic or socialistic in its tendencies, he burst into a rage and swore by all that he considered holy that such an in sinuation was a slander. He stamped his feet, clenched his fists, and with wild-looking eyes fixed on his questioner repeated over and over again in his broken mixture of German and English: "By birth I am an Austrian, by educa-tion a High German, and by religion a Catholic, About Socialism or Anarchy I know nothing and don't reach to see Anarchy I know nothing and

About Socialism of Allow Anything."

Donjan was asked if he didn't know that such Donjan was asked if he didn't know that such letters as he had written would be sure to get him into trouble. "Why should they?" he answered. "Is it a crime in this country to ask a rich man for money when I am so poor and need

rich man for money when I am so poor and need it badly?

"I was born in Troeppau, Silesia, Austria, twenty-six years ago," he continued, when asked to give a short sketch of himself. "My parents, poor peasants, raised money enough nearly eleven years ago to come to this country, bringing the entire family, which consists in addition to myself, of father, mother, brother and sister. We first settled in Newark, N. J., and then moved West, locating on a small farm near Salem, Ohio. At Newark I worked in a rubbergoods factory as a laborer, and after the family moved to Salem I went to Pittsburg and became an iron-worker. When the family came back to Newark, I studied telegraphy and electricity, and that is now my business, but I can't get any telegraphy and electricity.

an iron-worker. When the family came back to Newark, I studied telegraphy and electricity, and that is now my business, but I can't get any work to do either as an electrician or telegrapher. A couple of months ago my mother, brother and sister were taken to Orange Lake. Fla., to work for a large orange-grower. My father was to follow them after the first of the year, and I concluded to make my way down there the best I could.

"I walked and begged along the road until I came to Baltimore, and not knowing what to do, and probably being a little angry, wrote the first of the five letters sent to Vice-President Stevenson. Then I came to Washington, feeling more and more as if these rich and powerful men at the head of the Government should give me a little of their pienty. I could get no work here, although I looked for it everywhere. Then I wrote another letter to Mr. Stevenson and one each to President Cleveland. Secretary Lamont, and to each of the New-Jersey Senators. The next day I sent one to Senator Sherman and Senator Mills. The next day I made my way back to Baltimore and sent another letter to the Vice-President. The follow-Senator Sherman and Senator Allis. The next day I made my way back to Baltimore and sent another leter to the Vice-President. The follow-ing day I returned to Washington and sent him another one. Altogether I wrote fifteen letters. I was desperate. Seeing that the money, I

begged for did not come I started for Richmond.

"Before I got outside the city I met a man who said: 'My poor fellow, you look hungry; here, take this quarter and buy yourself something to eat.' I paid 20 cents for two sandwiches and had them wrapped up in a piece of newspaper. I walked on the railroad track for a long time and then I sat down on a pile of cross ties to eat my sandwiches. While eating I smoothed out the paper. It was a piece of 'The Washington Post' and the first thing I noticed was an account which stated It was a piece of 'The Washington Post' and the first thing I noticed was an account which stated that prominent officials had been receiving threatening letters from some crank and that the detectives were looking for him. I got up right away and turned back up the railroad track to Washington. I thought if the detectives wanted me I had better come and give myself up. I was looking for the office of the Chief of the Secret Service Bureau when I was arrested."

"Where did I sleep when I was here? One night at a lodging-house, No. 314 Tenth-st., and the other nights in a lodging-house right next door to the station here."

to the station here." visits to the places named. visits to the places named.

Before the interview closed the prisoner said he knew a number of people in this city, but positively declined to give their names. It will be determined to-morrow what specific charge

will be preferred against Donjan. MONMOUTH HAS NO LICENSE.

REVOKED BY THE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE WHICH GRANTED IT.

THE OFFICIALS OF EATONTOWN TOOK SUMMARY ACTION ON AUGUST 7-DO THE PRIENDS OF THE TRACK STILL THINK THAT RACES WILL BE RUN THERE IN 18941

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25 (Special).-There is a ainful surprise in store for the friends of Monmouth Park, especially for those exuberant adherents of the unfortunate racecourse who have been loudly boasting recently that there would be racing at the track in 1894. Perhaps they will moderate their confident tone and stop indulging in roseate predictions when they earn that the license of Monmouth Park has een revoked by the Township Committee of Eatontown. This was done on August 7, and the fact came out to-day.

The friends of Monmouth Park have been as serting lately that there surely would be racing there next year, even if the Legislature should repeal the racing laws under which the license was granted. The track managers, it was said, had "vested rights" which the Legislature would not take away, and the racing officials would certainly exercise those rights. The Monmouth Park managers, wo their boastful friends said, wned the township committeemen of Eatontown, and the license would not be disturbed by them, and could not be by any one else. How do those poasts look in view of the facts?

The Township Committee seems to be by itself and by no one else, and it has taken away the license which it gave and for which the fee of \$5,000 has never been paid by the acetrack officials. To-day Benjamin F. Lee, Supreme Court Clerk, has received the return of the Eatontown Township Committee to the last writ of certiorari of Monmouth Park. Beides the minutes of February 27, 1893, granting he license to Monmouth Park and the minute of March 9, 1893, fixing the license fee at \$5,000, t contains also this record:

At a meeting August 7, 1893:
Resolved, That the license granted to Monmouth
Park Association on February 27, 1893, be and the
same is hereby revoked, cancelled and set aside.
C. O. M'FADDIN,
R. F. HOPPER,
GEORGE L. GIBBS.

A REFUGE FOR OUTLAWS.

GOVERNOR FISHBACK'S COMPLAINT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

AN APPALLING RECORD OF CRIME-THE AR-KANSAS EXECUTIVE WRITES TO THE PRESIDENT THAT THE TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR THE NATION

TO ASSERT ITS POWER. Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 25.-Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, has addressed the following open etter to President Cleveland:

To the President.

Dear fir: The developements incident to the recent train robbery and murder at Oliphant, in this State, render it proper, it seems to me, that I call your attention to the dangerous relation which the Irdian Territory west of us occupies to the States of the Union, and especially to the adjacent States of Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma Territory. Upon the person of one of the captured robbers was found the map of the route they had taken from the Indian Territory, 175 miles to the scene of the robbery, and also a map of the country around Chattanooga, Tenn., showing that another robbery was contemplated at or near that city, It also appears that the captured leaders are noted characters in this business, and invelgeled some very respectable citizens along the border into this robbery.

it also appears that the captured leaders are noted characters in this business, and inveiged some very respectable citizens along the border into this rebbery.

I have good reason to suspect that a very large percentage of the bank and train robberies which takes place west of the Alleghanies and east of the Rocky Mountains is organized and originates in the Indian Territory. Let me alzo add that the refuge which this sparsely settled rendezvous of outlaws affords to criminals is constant temptation to crime in all the country around. During the last twelve months there have issued from the States of Arkansas, Texas. Kansas and Oklahoma Territory sixty-one requisitions upon the Indian Territory authorities for fugitives, while we have reason to believe that as many more are hiding among their comrades in crime in this asylum of criminals.

Those criminals who find refuge in this Territory are rapidly converting the Indian country into a school of crime. They are demoralizing the Indians to deeds of blood and theft. Young Henry Starr, for example, although less than twenty years of age and of fine capacities, has been charged with almost every crime in the catalogue, and is now under sentence of death for murder. The records of the Pederal courts of Paris and Fort Smith reveal a starting story in this direction, yet they do not tell one-tenth of the whole story.

Prior to the late Civil War I resided in the city of Fort Smith of the place did half a million dollars' worth of business in that country every year. Their clerks would make periodical collections, travelling openly and known to have large sums of money with them; yet nobedy was ever molested: travel was safer than in the States. Now, according to the estimates of one of the newspapers, published a year or two since in Muskogee, the number of murders reached the appalling figure of 100 in one year that were not cognizable in the Federal courts. The Federal court holds sessions continuing through nearly every month of the year. This state of semi-chaos

infinion that an Indian's rights, either of person property, are any more sacred than those of hite man, which it is conceded must give way public good.

its case not only the public good but public
as well as the highest interests of the Indian
f demand the suggested change. Very re-

W. M. FISHBACK, Governor of Arkansas.

MAYOR AND MARSHAL IN A SALOON FIGHT. Princeton, Dec. 25 (Special) .- A saloon fight occurred in "Pat" Killoran's place, in Witherspoon st., this noon, occasioned by the proprietor's order to a noisy crowd of colored and white men to leave the premises. Force was necessary to accomplish their ejection, and some of Killoran's friends came to his aid. A rough-and-tumble fight ensued. Not only were razors and knives brought into use, but some overzealous negro opened fire with a some overzealous negro opened fire with a revolver, luckily wounding no one. Soon the Mayor of the town and his trusty marshal arrived and ordered the arrest of men right and left. The men, however, refused to go to the "lockup," but evinced a willingness to go to the Mayor's office and have a hearing. This arrangement did not suit the Mayor, and a few law-abiling citizens started to assist, in the arrest of the offenders, whereupon another fight began, and only the marshal succeeded in arresting his man, "Bill" Higgins, colored; no one else was arrested.

Frank Cox was badly cut around the head, and no less than a dozen other men were bleeding from no less than a dozen other men were bleeding from slight cuts. Young Cox swears he will shoot his assailant, and the negroes in general are indignant, and the negroes in general are indignant, alleging that the Mayor was severe against them, while he did not attempt to arrest any, white man,

AGAINST TAMMANY'S HOSTS THE STORM LIKELY TO BURST NEXT ON

"DRY DOLLAR" SULLIVAN'S HEAD. PROBABILITY OF HIS BEING INDICTED SOON IN

THE ELECTION FRAUD CASES-ANOTHER WIGWAM OFFICIAL IN THE TOILS-THE WHOLE BATCH OF PRISONERS

It is a long time since the people of New-York have been so deeply stirred or so intensely aroused as they have been by the partial uncovering of the infamous election frauds committed by heelers of Tammany Hall, with the avowed purpose of swelling the Tammany majorities, so as to make the power of the Croker dynasty the more stupendous and impregnable. The object which the boss had in view in rolling up an unprecedented Tammany vote in proportion to the entire poll was to demonstrate to the opponents of Wigwam rule in New-York the utter impossibility of future efforts looking to Tammany defeat.

The game of fraud which the unscrupul rascals played to carry out their ambitious plot seems likely to become the instrument in the hands of patriotic and justice-loving citizens to work the defeat and overthrow of the organization it was intended to make invincible. Yet it is only an extremely small part of the crime and villany which Tammany's knaves resorted to



TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN.

that has been unearthed. If the men who could not be bought by money or the promise of place had been on duty in all the election districts during the period of the registration of voters and on Election Day and election night, during the voting, the counting, the canvass and the preparation of the returns, such a mass of testimony bearing upon the frauds committed would now be forthcoming as would probably increase the number of prisoners in the hands of the law one-hundred-fold, and make exiles or convicts of scores of politicians who hold their heads high and pass for respectable men. The capable and earnest lawyers engaged in the work of bringing to the bar the law-breakers who ucceeded under the tacit direction of sachems and chiefs in fraudulently rolling up these amazing Tammany majorities, know that they have not succeeded in taking even the veneering off. When Mr. Goff said at the recent Cooper Union mass-meeting that the tremendous frauds, proved to have occurred in the Tweed regime, were really insignificant when compared with the open and barefaced scoundrelism practised by Tammany Hall in the last election, it is not probable that the statement was at all exaggerated. THE STORM BREWING OVER "DRY DOLLAR."

Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan is expected home from Hot Springs, Ark., on Thursday morning, and those who are active in bringing men guilty of election frauds to punishment, expect to ing, and those who are active in bringing men guilty of election frauds to punishment, expect to greet Mr. Sullivan with an indictment. "Dry Dollar" is the autocrat of the HIId Assembly District, and is the recently elected Senator from the VIIIth Senate District. His methods are notorious, and it was the HIId Assembly District which, last November, furnished the most frequent and flagrant cases of repeating, buildozing and general fraud. The news that he is likely to be indicted is not surprising to those who have expected to see some tangible results of the strong feeling against the outrageous election frauds. Speaking on the subject last night, John W. Goff, the ex-Assistant District-Attorney and the man who is pushing the prosecution of the dishonest men, said:

"The case against Sullivan is among the strong-est that we have. Our evidence is convincing, and on the testimony of the witnesses the Extraordinary Grand Jury cannot fail to indict him. To-morrow we shall take the case of Mr. Sullivan before that body, and he will probably be under indictment by the time he reaches home. I understand that Mr. Sullivan has undergone two surgical operations at Hot Springs and that his general health is somewhat impaired."

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Republican Club did a most important work in keeping watch on election officials, and to its efforts is due much of the credit for the indictment and arrest of at least some of the criminals. In the election of 1892 its watchers reported extensive frauds. General C. H. T. Collis, one of them, made a startling address at the Union League Club, in which he described the utter disregard of law shown by Tammany inspectors in a Cherry Hill polling place. Several indictments were found in consequence of General Collis's disclosures.

This year the club determined to repeat its good work, but on a larger scale. A corps of watchers was organized. By agreement with the City Club and the Committee of Fifty the club's men were assigned to the Hd and IIId Assembly Districts. It was known that fraud would be practised there on an alarming scale. Investigation before election revealed a great amount of colonizing in "Dry Dohar" Sullivan's district. From the house in the Bow ery where his barroom now is, although the place is ostensibly owned by a relative, a number of men were registered, although there wasn't a bed in the establishment. Later, Sullivan had a lot of cots put in there. This attempt to conceal election frauds was so palpable a crime that the manager of the house, Bartholomew Buckley, was arrested on numerous charges.

MR. LEARY'S EXPERIENCES. William Leary, who is third vice-president of the Republican Club, and one of its most active members, was especially enthusiastic on the

subject. He was a watcher in one election dis-

trict himself. To a Tribune reporter he said

yesterday:

The corps of watchers and challengers organized by the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club were supplied with memorandum books for use on Election Day, and were instructed to note in them any violations of the law which came to their notice. The books were returned to the committee on election night, and some of them contained mighty interesting reading. In one election district of the Hid Assembly District about sixty baliots in excess of the total registration of the district were found in the box. Numerous instances of repeating, assisting voters not physically disabled, electioneering on the part of Tammany captains in the polling-places, cutting holes in the booths and passing paster baliots to voters and throwing paster baliots over the tops of the booths, were reported. The matter contained in the reports was collated by a sub-committee of the Campaign Committee appointed by Chairman Henry L. Einstein at a meeting held a few days after election, and, I understand, was furnished to Mr. John W. Goff.

A week or so before election I presented to District-Attorney Nicoll the names of fifty Inmates of the Charity Hospital on Biackweil's Island who, I claimed, under Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution of this State, were not entitled to vote. This section provides that, for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence while expense, and I referred the District-Attorney, to the case of Silvey va. Lindeay,

107 N. Y., p. 55. The District-Attorney declined to do anything in this matter, and on Election Day I went over to the Twenty-ninth Election District of the XVIth Assembly District to challenge the inmates of the Charity Hospital. I was there from 6 a. m. to the close of the polls and challenged about forty, all of whom swore in their votes. A number of them swore they were physically unable to prepare their ballots, and Warden Boberts of the Charity Hospital went into the booths with them and prepared the ballots of inmates of that



PATRICK DIVVER.

institution, who, while they were on the payroll of the Department of Charities and Correction
for their board and clothes, which are paid for by
the taxpayers of this city, yet swore that they
were unable to read or fold a bailot, and had to
have that done for them by the warden. I don't
know of a more brazen pretence than this. Warden
Roberts of the Charity Hospital and Warden Mc
Namara of the Penitentiary electioneered all day
in that election district.

FRAUD INCREASING EYERY YEAR. While the Extraordinary Grand Jury has done good work, and one that will probably be rememgood work, and one that will probably be remembered next year at election time, yet only a fraction of the crime committed has been brought to light. The daring of the Tammany leaders downtown was almost beyond comprehension this year. Of course, frauds have been committed at previous elections, but that of 1833 is the most remarkable of all in respect to wholesale crime. Why, in 1822 there was a great deal of talk about the fact that in "Dry Dollar" Sullivan's election district in the old IId Assembly District only three votes were cast for Harrison. Sullivan stretched a big banner across for harrison. Sullivan stretched a big banner across for harrison. Sullivan stretched a big banner across for harrison's 3 in that election district. They told a story about "Dry Dollar's asking men in his election district if they had voted for Harrison. The reply would be in the negative.

voted for Harrison. The reply would be in negative. Sullivan would say, "two of the votes were cast by a man who works in the Custom House and his brother, and I'd like to caten the scoundrel who cast the third."
This incident, every one knew, spoke of barefaced fraud, but this year the record shows a state of affairs that is far worse. In a number of polling places not even a single vote for the Republican candidates was counted. I suppose if the thing were allowed to go on, by 1856 not a Republican ballot would be counted in entire Assembly districts.

TO PLEAD THIS MORNING.

Officials at Police Headquarters yesterday said that fifty-nine men, accused of complicity in the election frauds in this city, had been arrested since noon on Saturday. The last of the prisonsince noon on Saturday. The last of the prisoners to arrive at the Detective Bureau was Jefferson Joseph, a colored man, of No. 16½ Downingst., who was charged with perjury and was indicted under the name of Joseph Jefferson. He was locked up at the Central Office early yesterday morning, and he remained a prisoner there yesterday. Most of the prisoners had been admitted to bail, and were able to eat their Christmas dinners in their homes. Judge Martine admitted thirty of them to bail on Saturday night. He was at the Central Office again on Sunday, and admitted twelve more of them to bail. A bondsman was obliged to give \$2,500 in each case. Five of the men who were arrested on Saturday, charged with fraudulent registration, were committed to the Tombs as self-confessed vagrants. They are Frank Allen, Patrick Dougherty, Michael Cady, Patrick Callahan and Louis Lelth. Eleven other prisoners, charged with violating the election laws, were also in the Tombs yesterday, because they had not been able to furnish bail. They are Walter Colbert, No. 16½ Downing-st.; James H. Hall, No. 17 Downing-st.; Roger Jackson, No. 123 West Third-st.; Robert Keenan, No. 30 Carmine-st.; John Murray, No. 16½ Downing-st.; Henry Oak, No. 16½ Downing-st.; Alexander Phillips, No. 16½ Downing-st.; James P. Rue, No. 9712 West Third-st, and Henry M. Stannard, No. 25 Downing-st. They were accused of perjury, as they were challenged on the ground that they had no right to vote and they swore in their votes. Several of them are colored men.

The prisoners in the Tombs and those who secured release on bail are expected to plead to indictments this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. ers to arrive at the Detective Bureau was Jef-

cured release on bail are expected to plead to indictments this morning in the Court of Oyer

DYNAMITE AT A WEDDING.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A HOUSE FOLLOWER BY A RIOT, IN WHICH SEVERAL PERSONS

ARE FATALLY INJURED. Hazleton, Penn., Dec. 25,-During a wedding celebration at Derringer to-night a party of Austrians attempted to blow up the house with

Austrians attempted to blow up the house with dynamite. The unsuspecting occupants were informed in time to escape.

Subsequently a pitched battle took place between the Austrians and Magyars. Guns and knives were used with terrible effect, and at least a dozen persons sustained injuries, some of them fatal. Only four of the injured can be found, the friends of the others having spirited them away. These are "Mike" Rosaki, shot in the head; Hannibal Linsati, shot in the groin; Thomas Burbans, cut in the abdomen. in the head; Hannibal Linsatt, snot in the groin; Thomas Burbans, cut in the abdomen, and Luke Drape, cut in the head.

Officers are endeavoring to capture the helligerents. About 100 men took part in the riot.

JAMES J. MARTIN'S SUDDEN WEALTH.

HIS RAPID RISE IN THE WORLD SINCE HIS AT POINTMENT AS POLICE COMMISSIONER-THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

CANNOT BE FOUND. A report which was calculated to east suspicion upon the means used in the sudden acquisition of the wealth enjoyed by Tammeny politicians in general, and by Police Commissioner James J. Martia in particular, was published in "The World" yesterday. It dealt with the changes in the style of living, in the case of Mr. Martin, from the time when he was a clerk with a moderate salary and lived in the tenement-house at No. 400 West Forty-third-st., in 1874, until be went to live in the trownstone house at No. 132 West Forty-eighth-st.,

his present home. missioner in May, 1889, he was living in a flat on the second floor of the house No. 984 Sixth-ave. the second floor of the house No. 884 Sixth-ave. In the following year he moved to the house No. 12 West Fifty-fourth-st. not far from the homes of John D. Rockefeller, John J. McCook, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry T. Sloane, Samuel M. Caidwell and other men of weath. Regarding Mr. Martin spresent home, the report referred to alleges that on April 28, 1892, Mr. Martin bought a house of his own. This was two years, eleven months and two days after his appointment as Police Commissioner. The house is at No. 122 West Forty-eighth-st. It is on the south side of the street, between Sixth and Seventh aves. It is a three-story, brownstone house. Mr. Martin bought it from Mrs. Rachel Adams. The deed is recorded in section 4, book 13, page 222, in the Register's office. The lot on which the house stands is 345 feet west of the southwest corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Sixth-ave. It is 20 feet wide and 100 feet 4 inches deep. In addition to the house and lot, Mrs. Adams also deeded the mirrors and cornices on the parlor floor, as well as gas-fixtures, chandeliers and a 10,000 mortgage. She did all this for and in consideration of the sum of \$1."

It is further set forth that real estate men living in the neighborhood have deciared that the house

It is further set forth that real estate men living in the neighborhood have declared that the house is worth about \$35,000.

A Tribune reporter who sought Commissioner Martin at his home yesterday afternoon and again last night was informed that Mr. Martin was not there. The reporter also made inquiries at the Manhattan Club and at other places where the Commissioner occasionally seeks the enjoyments of life and where he might be supposed to look for a little "peace on earth" at Christmas time, but was not able to obtain an interview with the Tammany official.

STABBED IN A BARROOM FIGHT.

A WOUND INFLICTED BY HIS BROTHER.

Scranton, Penn., Dec. 3.-Joseph Noonan, Genet-st., lies at the point of death from a wound in the back received last night in a barroom fight. While fighting with Joseph and his brother Michael. John Sullivan was terribly beaten. In the fight a knife was plunged into the back of Joseph Noonan, which touched his lungs. It is said that Joseph was stabbed by his brother, who intended to stab Sullivan.

PRICE THREE CENTS. JOHN C. SHEEHAN ACCUSED.

THE TIMES" CALLS HIM A DEFAULTER IT DECLARES THAT HE LEFT THE OFFICE OF

CONTROLLER IN BUFFALO SEVERAL THOU-SAND DOLLARS SHORT IN HIS AC-COUNTS - THE POLICE COMMIS-SIGNER MAKES NO EFFORT TO REPUDIATE THE STORY.

Of all the wretched, hunger-stricken, sorrow worn people in New-York on the Christmas Day of 1893, perhaps the most sorrowful was John C. Sheehan, who is just now a Commissioner of Police in the Tammany Hall interest. Mr. Sheehan is not exactly hunger-stricken, and probably will not be while Tammany Hall in able to maintain its clutch on the city treasury. But Mr. Sheehan is or should be just now suffering a humiliation and an agony of mind unspeakable in its intensity. Perhaps, however, his skin is tougher and his nerve harder than even that of the average Tammany leader. Among the Christmas presents left at the door of Commissioner Sheehan's home yesterday was a copy of "The New-York Times" bearing the date of Christmas Day. "The Times," it is known, recently embraced the Democratic party, and perhaps the Commissioner opened the paper with an anticipatory glow, as he thought of the pleasant little mention of himself that he might find in some prominent place. He had not far to look. The pleasant little notice was on the first page of "The Times." It was just three columns long, and at its head on the top of the first column was the title: "John C. Sheehan,

THE SECRET WELL KEPT. This meant, if it meant anything, that John C. Sheehan, a Commissioner of Police in the city of New-York, sworn to serve the city in the repression of crime and the preservation of good order, had somehow appropriated money which did not belong to him. Lest any doubt on the subject should be left in the mind of the reader, "The Times," with all possible elaboration of detail, went on to charge Mr. Sheehan with an offence which, if proved, would be sufficient to land most men in State Prison, From January, 1878, to January, 1882, Mr. Sheehan January, 1878, to January, 1882, Mr. Sheehan was Controller of the city of Buffalo. The substance of "The Times's" charge set forth in a few words is that Mr. Sheehan left the Controller's office a defaulter to the extent of six or eight thousand dollars. Up to now the secret had been well guarded. Probably not more than half a dozen men were cognizant of the actual facts, and of those six three or more are dead. Mr. Sheehan was succeeded in office by Timothy J. Mahoney, and, soon after taking office, it is said, Mr. Mahoney discovered the defalcation left by his predecessor.

THREATENED WITH EXPOSURE. Then, pursuing the story, "The Times" goes on o tell how Mr. Mahoney taxed Sheehan with the default; how Sheehan promised to make good the deficit at a certain time; how the money was not forthcoming, and how Mr. Mahoney, an honest man, waiting and waiting until he had involved himself in Sheehan's crime as an accessory after the fact, finally, broken in health and heart, confided the whole matter to his wife, who in her regard for him insisted that the facts should be made public. This was in 1883, and Mr. Mahoney, who was on the ticket for re-election, threatened Sheehan, it is said, that he would withdraw from the canvass and give his reasons. Sheehan then, after a long argument, says "The Times," proposed that they should appeal to Jonathan Scoville, a wealthy man, who was then running for Mayor, and tell him that there was a defalcation and ask him to save the ticket. This they did, Whether Scoville did or did not advance the money is known only to three men: Sheehar, himself, his brother William F., the present Leutenant-Covernor and Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Scoville is dead. Mr. Mahoney, however, retired from the ticket, and his successor, Howard H. Baker, was defeated. Between Election Day and January 1, 1884, the deficiency left by Mr. Sheehan was made good.

Jonathan Scoville was the man who succeeded Grover Cleveland as Mayor of Buffulo, Mr. Cleveland in 1831 had once declined to run on the same ticket with Sheehan, and from this point dates the Sheehan enmity to him. In business with Mr. Scoville was his brother, N. C. Scoville. In 1885, on January 7, Mr. Sheehan man, waiting and waiting until he had involved

the same ticket with Sheehan enmity to him. In point dates the Sheehan enmity to him. In business with Mr. Scoville was his brother, N. C. Scoville. In 1885, on January 7, Mr. Sheehan made two mortgages to Mr. Scoville, one in the sum of \$5,500 and the other for \$2,900. A third mortgage, made in April, was for \$2,000 more. On August 9, 1890, all the mortgages had been paid. "The Times" then goes on to tell how some additional money had been borrowed of a well-known citizen of Buffalo for the express and stipulated purpose of saving Sheehan. There were promises to pay—unfulfilled—and Mr. Sheehan's friend, it is said, finally received a check from William F. Sheehan on the Third National Bank for something more than \$1,000. But the check was found to be worthless, and after a further delay and many hot words the amount of the check was paid in currency. The story becoming known to the party leaders, it is said, John C. Sheehan found it advisable to visit New-York.

visit New-York. ME. SHEEHAN "NOT AT HOME."

Now, when an accusation of this gravity to launched at a man-the man himself being guiltless-what does he generally do? If he be of a choleric temperament he seizes a horsewhip or a cane and seeks out the person who has maligned him. Sometimes he adopts other means of redress At the least it may be reasonably assumed that he will seize the first chance publicly to deny the accusations and brand the attack as a malicious lie. He does not hide behind doorways, or crawl under couches, or otherwise sneak out of sight in order to avoid saying Yes" or "No" to the obvious question, "Is it true?" Those who called at John C. Sheehan's house. No. 46i West Twenty-third-st., yesterday to talk with him on the subject were told that he was "not at home." Mr. Sheehan's coat and hat were hanging on the hall rack, and the servant answered the inquiry in the manner of the servant who has received her instructions. Neither could Mr. Sheehan be found at the Pequad Club, of which he is president, the Manhattan Club or in any of his usual haunts. Perhaos he was celebrating Christmas in some quiet, out-of-the-way place, and was having too good a time to bother about "The Times's" charges.

charges.

Buffalo, Dec. 25 (Speciab,—The charges published in New-York to-day, that Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan was a defaulter while Controller of the city of Buffalo caused a great sensation here. Ever since Mr. Sheehan quit Buffalo, about ten years ago, the question has often been asked: "Why did he go?" To-day's story is accepted as the true answer. It is stated on the best of authority that Sheehan's accounts when he was Controller contained a mystery. The men who knew it were few, and it is doubted here if Grover Cleveland or the men interested in the latter's Mayoralty candidacy in 1882 knew of the matter. Mr. Cleveland's objection to running on the same ticket with John C. Sheehan, in that campaign was, it is believed, based entirely upon Cleveland's dislike of Sheehan, and not upon the record, either public or private, which Sheehan had made in the Controller's office. roller's office.

AN EXPRESS MESSENGER ROBBED BY A NEGRO Marshall, Tex., Dec. 25.-At 8 o'clock this more ing a Pacific Express messenger, McCullough, was knocked down by a burly negro on the station knocked down by a burly negro on the station platform here and robbed of his pouch containing an amount estimated at between \$5,000 and \$5,000. Immediately after knocking the messenger down, Immediately after knocking the messenger down, the negro grabbed the pouch and quickly made his escape in the darkness. The scuiffe and robbery was witnessed by at least fifty persons about the depot, but it was all done so quickly that no one had time to recover from his astonishment and interfere before the negro had disappeared. The robber was not recognized by any one, and was apparently an utter stranger in this vicinity.

SANTA CLAUS WAS STUCK IN THE CHIMNEY. Newcastle, Penn., Dec. 25.—Sampson Getholts, and Slippery Rock township farmer, thought to surprise his family last night by sliding down the oldprise his family last night by sliding down the old fashloned chimney and impersonating Santa Claus He made the passage all right until he reaches the centre of the chimney, where he stuck fast Getholtz yelled for all. Members of the family did not recognize his smothered voice and ran from the house terror-stricken. Neighbors were summoned, and after much difficulty he made himself known. The chimney was torn down level with the roof, a rope was lowered, and by the united efforts of three men Getholts was pulled out.